

## Federal Management Regulation

## § 102-117.105

NW., Washington, DC 20405,  
*www.gsa.gov/transaudits*.

[69 FR 57618, Sept. 24, 2004]

### **§ 102-117.85 What is the difference between a Government bill of lading (GBL) and a bill of lading?**

(a) A Government bill of lading (GBL), Optional Forms 1103 or 1203, is a controlled document that conveys specific terms and conditions to protect the Government interest and serves as the contract of carriage.

(b) A GBL is used only for international shipments.

(c) A bill of lading, sometimes referred to as a commercial bill of lading, establishes the terms of contract between a shipper and TSP. It serves as a receipt of goods, a contract of carriage, and documentary evidence of title.

(d) Use a bill of lading for Government shipments if the specific terms and conditions of a GBL are included in any contract or rate tender (see § 102-117.65) and the bill of lading makes reference to that contract or rate tender (see § 102-117.75 and the “U.S. Government Freight Transportation Handbook”).

[65 FR 60061, Oct. 6, 2000, as amended at 75 FR 51393, Aug. 20, 2010]

### **§ 102-117.90 May I use a U.S. Government bill of lading (GBL) to acquire freight, household goods or other related transportation services?**

You may use the Government bill of lading (GBL) only for international shipments (including domestic offshore shipments).

[75 FR 31393, Aug. 20, 2010]

### **§ 102-117.95 What transportation documents must I use to acquire freight, household goods or other related transportation services?**

(a) Bills of lading and purchase orders are the transportation documents you use to acquire freight, household goods shipments, and other transportation services. Terms and conditions in § 102-117.65 and the “U.S. Government Freight Transportation Handbook” are still required. For further information on payment methods, see part 102-118 of this chapter (41 CFR part 102-118).

(b) Government bills of lading (GBLs) are optional transportation documents for international shipments (including domestic offshore shipments).

[75 FR 31394, Aug. 20, 2010]

## **Subpart C—Business Rules To Consider Before Shipping Freight or Household Goods**

### **§ 102-117.100 What business rules must I consider before acquiring transportation or related services?**

When acquiring transportation or related services you must:

(a) Use the mode or individual transportation service provider (TSP) that provides the overall best value to the agency. For more information, see §§ 102-117.105 through 102-117.130;

(b) Demonstrate no preferential treatment to any TSP when arranging for transportation services except on international shipments. Preference on international shipments must be given to United States registered commercial vessels and aircraft;

(c) Ensure that small businesses receive equal opportunity to compete for all business they can perform to the maximum extent possible, consistent with the agency’s interest (see 48 CFR part 19);

(d) Encourage minority-owned businesses and women-owned businesses, to compete for all business they can perform to the maximum extent possible, consistent with the agency’s interest (see 48 CFR part 19);

(e) Review the need for insurance. Generally, the Government is self-insured; however, there are instances when the Government will purchase insurance coverage for Government property. An example may be cargo insurance for international air cargo shipments to cover losses over those allowed under the International Air Transport Association (IATA) or for ocean freight shipments; and

(f) Consider the added requirements on international transportation found in subpart D of this part.

### **§ 102-117.105 What does best value mean when routing a shipment?**

Best value to your agency when routing a shipment means using the mode